FRIDAY EVENING, SEPTEMBER 20

IN THOSE THINGS WHICH ARE ESSENTIAL LET THER BE UNITY—IN NON-ESSENTIALS, LIBERTY; AND IN THINGS CHARITY.—Augustin.

GEN. ANDERSON'S LETTER.

At the solicitation of friends, we propose to print, arly next week, a large edition of the Letter of the Hon. Alexander Anderson, on the subject of the Annexation of Texas, (which was published in our paper several days since.) In addition to the letter, we also edd other interesting political articles from the Madisonian. The whole will be printed upon a single sheet, containing twenty-four columns, and ed only to newspaper postage. The price is fixed at \$1 50 per 100 copies.

OFFICIAL.

DEPARTMENT OF STATE,

Washington, September 20, 1844 The following translation of a new regulation relation to the passage of the Dardanelles, has re coully been received from the Minister resident of the United States at Constantinople, and is published for the information of those trading in that quarter.

TRANSLATION.

When vessels endeavor to pass the Dardsnellafter 11 o'clock, (six o'clock fifteen minutes,) 8, M., our unshotted gun is fired for the purpose of bring ing her too, and when this proves ineffectual, a se ed is fired charged with a ball. This is in exec tion of an ancient custom, but as every one know that the guns are not fired with the intentio the vessel, it is useless. Besidthis, a quantity of powder and ball is wasted, to obviate which, the following regulation has be

When vessels attempt to pass the Dardanelles af ter the aforementioned hour, red, green and yellow flags will be displayed before the guard houses, and night large lights be hung out in front of them and if no notice is taken of these, then a canno will be fired, and the expense of the same, be the vessel whatever it may, be charged to it.

This regulation has been notified to H. E. the Pache. Governor of the Castles of the Dardannelle as well as to the other necessary authorities-the same to commence at the expiration of the said term (one month;) and the present official note is not written and sent to Y. E. with the particular reques that you will be so good as to have the regulation de known to the captains of the merchant ves sels of the American Government, and take such necessary steps as will require them to act in confor

July 7, 1844. A correct translation.

J. P. BROWN. (Signed)

ABOLITION OF SLAVERY THROUGHOUT THE WORLD-MORE THAN QUESTION-ABLE WHETHER IT CAN BY THE GOV-ERNMENTAL AGENCY OF GREAT BRITAIN BE ABOLISHED THROUGHOUT THE ALLY FOLLOWS THE LEAD OF THEIR OPINIONS-VAST CHANGE OF OPINIONS IN THREE HUNDRED MILLIONS OF PEO-PLE NECESSARY TO EFFECT IT.

There can be no question that true Christianity favorable both to theoretical and practical freedom, require men, under the strongest and most persuasive tions, to be just, kind, disinterested, zealous to masters or slaves, or in whatever station. On the cism: other hand, the principles of Mahomedanism and Hea-"We should merely weaken the effect of such a disclosure as that which we have made, were we to go through the long catalogue of Hindoo gods and Mahomedanism authorizes the existence of slavery. Any unbeliever may be made a slave in war, or by purchase, without a single compunctious feeling in the breast of a Mahomedan. Indeed, his religion furnishes him, beside the reference to his own esse, common to him with the rest of mankind, with another motive of great force in former ages, and still of not a little strength in some Mahomedan countries—the much greater probability, it gives him of making proselytes, by admitting slaves. The power which this confers has turned, in former ages, and still does, in many instances, turn Heathens or nominal Christians into Mahomedans, in mations where that religion prevails. The "holy war," as they term it, is proclaimed, partly with a view to sustain that very faith which application of contents of the proposition of the people. The processory to say. Alm and the advances of mankind. But neither in Greece, in Carthage, nor in Scandinavia, was superstition ever so diametrically opposed to morality as in India, at the present day. If we were to form a graduated scale of religions, that of Christ and that of Kalee would be the opposite extremes.

"It must be periectly obvious that the application of force can only be a temporary and partial remedy for Thuggee, and the other evils which spring from a false belief. Some are not cognizable by the laws, and those which are, can be kept down only whilst the law is vigorously executed; which cannot be always depended on. Happily a more afficacious remedy is not wanting. Some time ago a young Hindoor was persecuted by his friends for neglecting ided wor. enism are naturally allied to slavery, and calculagust, referring to the Emperor of that country : "His Majesty found that nearly the whole body of the people had become resolved upon what they called a 'holy war,'and that, whatever his own inclinations R. might be, he would find it nearly impossible to resist other facts, that although the zeal of proselytism has been strongly checked by the want of success to the Maand consequantly, that the principles of their religion see. When any British ambassador shall tell them that pithy percration of a bombastic article of his on slavery is wrong and injurious—that the slavery of their females in their harems is especially contrary to the general welfare of society, and peculiarly necessary to be abolished—they will tell him that the holy prophet received his doctrine from the right has of the angle Gabriel, and that he has written in his code the lawfulness of enslaving unbelievers, "Look out for the news from Maine!" And let "L

we have mentioned, would, as is certain, be the response most Mahomedans, to a representation like that w have supposed how much stronger will the resistance prove of the rich and great in Mahomedan countries, steeped as they are in sensuality and self-"Reclined on gorgeous couches in indolence, shampooed by dark beauties, or they listen to the governmental remonstrances of a contains the following announcement in capitals: foreign nation on the subject of slavery—that slaveour FLAGS AND CANNON.

A Whig Mechanic of our town has kindly offered to paint our large flag anew, and it will soon appear at the top of our pole in a new dress. Meanwhile, we shall the top of our pole in a new dress. Meanwhile, we shall be prepared in a few days, to fling to the breeze, from the top of our dwelling, on a neighboring hill, a smaller flag, on which will be displayed "That same out Coon." Ours will be displayed "That same out Coon." Ours will be thrown out on occasions of the news of Whig victories in the State election, and our Gunner, Mr. Drian, will minstantly load the "Baby waker," and fire three rounds, for the information of our friends in the country. These, let all remember, will be the signals of our successant forbid," and we know he gave his followers a Look out in a few days for the news from Maine! gave himself, and we may most fairly conclude that which he gave himself, and we may most fairly conclude that while they continue to b lieve in his divine mission, they will practice upon his precepts, which allowed Havrs.

a avery, and a polygamy in which slavery is expressly and formally recognised. Let any one peruse that part of the Koran called the chapter of probibition, as well as other parts of it, and he will see at once

the truth of our assertion.

Paganism also recognises and practices slavery and polygamy, involving slavery as fully, and perhaps more fully, than Mahomedanism.

So long as their own modes of religious belief re-

main, the remarks of a sensible writer in relation t the Japanese, on a particular occasion, will apply to analogous cases in Heathen and Mahomedan nations. The eradication of their erroneous creed is the only sure way of destroying the pernicious practices which exist among them. This author observes :

exist among them. This author observes:

"If Messrs Meylar and Fischer had told us that
the Japanese were the most forgiving and forgetful
nation of their acquaintance, we who know how
seldom those qualities belong to nations professing a
religion which enjoins them, might doubt the veracity of these authors. They do tell us that vindictiveness is a striking feature of their character, and that
the forgiveness of an injury is considered as a specimen or disgraceful pusilianimity."

If in countries where the light of Christianity exists and is acknowledged, there is in reality so little of Christian practice, so much luxury, so little self denia -- men acting so much in accordance with the dictates of avarice and secsuality, how much more n Pagan and Mahomedan nations!

A faithful delineation of the Turkish character drawn with masterly graphic vigor, in the Edinburgh Review, assures us at once of the impracticability in the mode proposed by the British Government to effect the abolition of slavery among the Turks. The British Government nobly protects the missionary is almost every part of the world. When his labor shall have succeeded in revolutionizing the religiou creed of men, then there will be a strong probability of the final and not very distant extincts very. But to suppose it can be done by her direct Governmental influence, with foreign, Mahomedan and Pagan States, is as idle as the most eccentric thought that ever bewildered the brain of the Knigh of La Mancha. Why should Government go out of their sphere, and spend their time tilting against windmills and the like? Can they not find abundan and more useful employment?

The character of the Turks to which we referred reads thus:

"The Turks neither write nor print (with the exception of bombastic poetry and more bombastic history). They do not build, but destroy. They show no wish to adorn the soil which they inhabit, or to connect in any way the existence of the present generation with posterity. Their object in this world seems to be mere animal existence, as completely as that of the beasts of the field. Their religious sense is deep, enduring, exalted; but it is a religion which deadens and stupifies the intellectual faculties. It so exaggerates the worthlessness of the present hife, that it arrives in practice at nearly the same result with irreligion itself. Let us cat and drink, for immortality begins to-morrow! • If such a belief exalts the courage of the conqueror in prosperous days, the very resignation which it in prosperous days, the very resignation which it inspires teaches its votary to acquiesce in defeat and degradation. And although on some points it has a tendency to cherish and even to elevate the moral sensibilities, yet it allows ample indulgence to the conscientious believer both in ferocity and sensu-In modern times, the development of Mah

ism in other nations is very similar to that just described in the Turks. The differences have arisen almost wholly, if not entirely, from the longer prosperity of the Turks, their more terrific and memora ble defeats in the last seventy years-and the steri collision into which their contiguity to Christendon threw them. The identity of their creed results in general features of identical practice. Hence there are the same obstacles to the eradication of slavery and polygamy with them as with the Turks

The practices of heathenism rest also upon After a very able review on a work disclo creed. sing the belief and conduct of the "Thugs," or se cret murderers of India, the Edinburgh Reviewers discharge their duties, whether in the situation of thus happily sum up their nareative and crit-

"We should merely weaken the effect of such

thorizes these practices. And we now have a proof of the force of this principle in Morocco.

Bays Beil's Weekly Mess-nger, of the 10th of August, referring to the Emperor of that country: "His gust, referring to the Emperor of that country: "His lieve in Kalee than we can ourselves.'

* Edinburgh Review, Oct. 1836. Art.: "Walsh's

"LOOK OUT FOR THE NEWS FROM MAINE !"

These are the words of the Rev. Mr. Bro nomedan arms for several ages past, it is not extinct; Whig editor of the Whig, at Jonesborough, Tenfes-

ep root in them, and, of cours-, its practices It is the concluding sentence, alias the short and

is code the lawfulness of enslaving unbelievers, (some of their doctors permit the temporary enslavement of believers,) and of polygamy, and that the dicta of the infidel can by no means be admitted to an equal authority with the sacred revelations of the Prophet of God.

"Action treads the path in which opinion says—
"She follows good or flies from evil."

This rule, in general true—applies to those laboring under these delusions as well as to others. If such as weak as went intelligent, and path is the path in the formal path in the form majority in the Empire State for Polk and Dallas. Look out for a good majority for the Democratic nominees in Ohio. Look out for the triumph of the Democracy over the monarchists of Europe, grasping after Texas and Oregon. Pass the watchword round -" Look out for the news from Maine !"

The last Jonesboro' (Tennessee) Whig, edited by fanned to sleep by the menials of their trains," will Mr. Clay's friend, Mr. Brownlow, the pistol-Parson, OUR FLAGS AND CANNON

AGITATION THEREUPON.

The Moroccan army has been severely beaten as all must have expected who know the great superiority of French strategy and factics over that of the Moors. The Turks long since have discovered that they could not fight with the Russians; the Moor will much sooner make the discovery that they cannot fight the French. Morocco can be conquered by the French much faster than she was able to drive Abdel Kader seventy miles from Algiers. The reason is obvious—the superiority of a European army over the most of the African and Asiatic troops doe not consist in a guerrilla warfare. The advantage of strategy and tactics are almost—and in favorable circumstances-quite annihilated, where a guerbe waged. As the Emperor of Morocco is a considerable potentate, b will be disposed to meet the French in pitched battles. One example of the result is already given He may try it-two or three times-but always with disastrous consequences-increased in stead of diminished. There will ensue general panis throughout the empire, and for a time quiet submis

The conquest of Morocco, if they wish to achieve it, will not cost the French a fourth part of the ex-penditure of blood and treasure which has taken place in Algeria. We speak, of course, without re-

ference to the European powers. It is highly probable the Russian alliance has been offered, as rumored. If England accepts it, she falls into the policy of Russia. There must be equiva-lents understood or expressed; and Russia will not fail to claim them. What they will be, everybody must know who has studied the designs of Russia the events of the last forty years. Russit is sure of her proy-the largest half of the Turkish Empireif she can succeed in making this alliance and push ing it to its natural consequences. Once made, she will know how to bring those consequences to pass vithout regard to any diplomatic finesse of England

The London Morning Chronicle of the 1st Septer ber, talks in a strain of furious defiance upon th supposition that France should occupy Mogadore for good. An act follows:

POSTSCRIPT.

POSTSCRIPT.

The Prorogation—France—Ireland.

But the Standard goes further; it treats the permanent occupation of Mogadore even by the French, as a thing for which Great Britain might, by possibility, not "care;" and as, at all events, a subject only for future "negotiation," when it has been avowed. It is, therefore, perfectly clear that there is no extent of official meanness and prostration that the Standard is not prepured to support in the present ministry.—"Care," indeed! "Negotion!" Good Lord! the Minister who dared to adopt such a mode of action; who did not "care" to the last degree, and who would not percuptorily demand, with the alternative of war to the last gasp, the immediate evacuation of every inch of Moorish territory to the sea, as soon as the war is terminated, is no Minister for England at the present time."

We think, however, that Lord Aberdeen is not in

We think, however, that Lord Aberdeen is not such haste, by any means, for a war with France.

At a meeting of the Democratic Association Wilmington, held on Monday, September 9th, A D. 1840.

On motion of William Penn Chandler, Esq., the following Preamble and Resolutions were unquin ly adopted, viz:

iy adopted, viz:

Whereas, the present Executive of the United States having been elected to office in opposition to the most earnest efforts of the Democracy of the Union, and having been subjected at their hands to the imputations of entertaining the erroneous principles, and pursuing the evil courses of these of their opponents whose coadjutor he was considered; such a state of circumstances left to the Democratic party nothing to hope or expect from his official career. But having been most happily disappointed in these expectations in finding that as the President of a Republic he was governed by those Republican principles to which he had so very frequently in various positions avoiced his adherion, and thus cast off the toils prepared for him by those who would have used him as a puppet through whom to advance their own evil ends, therefore,

Resolved, That the sincere thanks of the Democracy of the Union are justly due to President Tyler, for his vetoes of the Bank bills, and other odious Whig measures, for his adherence to Democratic doctrines, for his manily course in reference to abuse by Whig effice holders—and lastly, as a crowning act for the noble self-sacrince, whereby he has chosen like the ancient Roman to leap into the opening guif for the salvation of his country; a guif which, however it may entomb him for the present, will prove, as did that to Curtius, a more lasting monument in the hearts of the People than those which human hands shape out of brass or marble.

of brass or marble.

HENRY HICKS, President. T. BOOTH ROBERTS, Secretary.

From the Richmond Enquirer. CHANGE! CHANGE!-(D. WEBSTER IN 1840.)

ople, in every variety of intonation, by the "Black Dan" of the Nor h, during the memorable campaign of 1840. What he and his allies wanted to accom-plish then, is now rapidly carrying out against themof 1840. What he and his allies wanted to accomplish then, is now rapidly carrying out against themselves. It is the poisoned chalice returned to their own lips. Every paper records the changes of Whiggery to Democracy. Every breeze was is the precious sounds of Change, Change! Change!! For ex-

gendamen who were on the Whig Electoral Ticket of that State in 1840 are now battling for Polk and Datlas. The following are their names: John W. Hooper, Marshal Welborn, George R. Gil-mer, Howell Cobb, Thomas Stocks, William N. Bishop.

But this is only "the beginning of the end"

about them. The constitutions of antiquity were as inimical to religious freedom, as the worst of the governments of modern Europe. But Time, the eldest of the gods of Greece and Rome, has seen Olympus despoiled of its detties and their temples crumbled into dust, a warning to succeeding governments or systems, now rapidly approaching to the same destury. But, amid these mighty revolutions, pure religion survives the wreck; and man, never ceasing to look for happiness in the heavens, approaches nearer to his God.—Scrap Book.

RATHER EXPENSIVE WARDROBS.—The Queen of Wurtemburg changes her dress three times a day, and never wears the same gown twice.

The Asylum Journal at Brattleboro', edited by ommittee of the Insune, speaking of the remark of lecturer upon matrimony, that " an old batchelor is a libel upon his father and mother," says : " Sue him for this libel, ladies, and have him bound over to

NAVAL .- The U. S. sloop of war Plymouth, Com-nander Henry, arrived at Constantinople on the 13th

Intelligence had been received of the demise of poutsful Arebduke Rainer, of Tuecany, third sent f the Grand Duke, on the 14th ult.

MOGADORE BOMBARDED—THE FRENCH CORRESPONDENCE BETWEEN THE DEM-IN POSSESSION OF IT—THE ENGLISH IN OCKATIC ASSOCIATION OF NORFOLK BOROUGH AND PRESIDENT TYLER.

Nonrole, August 25, 1844.

RESPECTED SIR : It is with great pleasure we per form the duty assigned to us by a vote of the Demo-cratic Association of Norfolk Borough, of forward ing to you a copy of the following preamble and reso of August :

Whereas, the Republicans of the Borough of No

Whereas, the Republicans of the Borough of Norfolk, in general meeting assembled, having heard of
the withdrawal of John Tyler, President of the United States, as a candidate for re-election to the Presidential office, do CNANIMOUSLY ARSOLVE,
That they deem this a proper occasion to express
their high sense of the many distinguished services
which, during his able, dignified, and prosperous administration of public affairs, he has rendered to his
country; and of the lofty, pure, and patriotic motives
by which he has been governed in fulfilling the responsible trust confided to him by the people; and anticipating that "judgment of impartial history" to which
he has appealed to vindicate his reputation against
the reckless assaults of uncrupulous adversaries,
they believe their Republean friends throughout the
United States are now prepared to award him all
that he has asked—all that his fame requires—JUSTICE.

We are, with respect, your obedient servants,
WM. REID,
OSCAR E EDWARDS,
Sec's.

WASHINGTON, D. C , Sept. 2, 1844.

Gentlemen: Your letter, forwarding the resolutions adopted on the 23d August by the Democratic Association, claims and receives my most profound acknowledgments. The kind expressions employed by the resolutions towards me, have been the more acceptable, from the fact that as the citizens of Nor felk and Portsmouth were among the first to step forward and defend me against the attacks of a host of assailants, so now also when all my personal interest has ceased in connection with the approaching Presidential contest, they tender me the voluntary offering of their confidence in my motives, and their approval of the most that I have done since I have occupied this station. Nor can I be indifferent to the fact, that what may remain of my life is destined to be passed in their vicinity—their good opinion, therefore, is of priceless value to me, and their "resolutions" conveying to me that opinion, will be hoarded in my memory as amongst the most precious recollections of my past life.

The voice of prophecy uttered by one of your fellow-citizens (whose exalted talents, united with the highest moral and political worth, has won for his name a high distinction) indulged, anterior to the election of 1840 in predictions which were but too near being realized. Anticipating the election of General Harrison from his advanced age, and my succession us the Vice President—he drew, in the fall of 1840, a fearful picture to myself of what would be my situation on the occurrence of such critiquencies. He spoke of violent assaults to be made upon me, unless I yielded my conscience—judgment—every thing into the hands of the political managers. He depicted fearful combinations which I would have to encounter and even anticipated my resignation, as a measure to be forced upon me. How near these predictions were being realized, the country has had fair opportunity to know. Because I would not sanction measures, which to have sanction—every thing into the hands of the political managers—and burning effigies made to reflect their light

death of a President, was either merge all Executive powers in the legislative branch of the Government, by making the succession the mere instrument of the will; or, by forcing him to give way before the embarrassments of his position, devolve the government on another—the remotest probability of whose succession had not been looked propositive of whose succession had not been looked to by the per pic during the elections, and who would, therefore, be more feeder and impotent in the exercise of an independent mind and judgment than tall Vice President. I considered the path of my duty was clearly marked out before me, and I resolved to

ur ue it.

I have been regred in the vicinity of Norfolk and I have been reared in the vicinity of Nortoik and Portsmouth. Many of their citizens have known me from early youth. They know—I feel a proud consciou-ness of the fact—that dishonor could never attach itself to my character or conduct. They vindicated me then, and now, by their resolutions, they cated me then, and now, by their resolutions, they arow publicly their opinions. The termination of my labors is near at hand—the experiment has beer fairly made, and I shall under Providence, leave the Government to those who may come after me in all Government to those who may come after me in all its different departments, unimpaired in all its energies and unaltered in its letter to true import. I am

I pray you to make known these sentiments to those

To Messrs. Wm. Reid and Oscar E. Edwards. Se retaries of the Norfolk Democratic Association

From the Richmond Enquirer. REVOLUTION OF THE POLITICAL WHEEL The Whigs boast that the recent elections indicate

The Whigs boast that the recent elections indicate a decided and glorious victory of their party in the a decided and glorious victory of their party in the approaching Presidential election. They say, " If we go on so—i. e. gain in all the States, as we have in those that have lately held their elections, we shall elect Harry of the West by an overwhelming majority." This declaration evidences either a tool palpable and abvious premises, or a determination to brag and boast in the face of facts, and in defiance of turth and common sense. The merest child in Arithmetic can easily refute their conclusion, by applying the simplest rules to the clucidation of the problem. The question is, how much have they gained or lost in the popular vote in the several States that have lately voted, commencing with Louisiana, and ending with Vermont? If they have gained enough to overcome the sweeping majorities against them in 1841 and 1842, they have a right to claim the victory. Or, if they have not lost in such the victory or, if

Vermont, as indicated by the late elections in those States, compared with the elections of 1840.

The comparison with the Presidential election of 1840, is made, because it is more convenient to refer to the returns, and therefore essier to essectiain the actual differences, and because it is just as fair to take the serveturns as any other; for, if the ratio of loss on the Whig majorities of 1840, in the States that have lately voted, he such, as when applied to the Republican candidate, it is just as fatal to the

Haif tons in th	re lottomant v	tates :
	Aggregate vo	te Democratic gain of Whig loss in 1844
Louisiana	18.912	4,680
North Carolina	80,158	9,194
ndiana	116.906	15,698
llinois,	93,013	13,000
Kentucky	91.105	21,373
Alabama	62,462	6,480
Missouri	36,493	4,000
Vermont	50,458	10,000
Park town	540 507	Cala sinas 1840 84 495

Kentucky 91,05 21,373
Alabama 62,462 6,489
Missouri 36,493 4,000
Vermont 50,458 10,000

Popular vote 549,507 Gain since 1840 84,425
Equal to upwards of 15 peters.

The whole popular vote of 1840 was 2,402,493, and 15 per cent. on that vote is 360,374
The Whig majority of 1840 (popular vote) was 145 941
Which would leave a Democratic majority for 1844 of 214,433
But for the sake of argument, (though by no means to concede it as a fact.) suppose Mr. Clay to be 5 per cent. more popular than his party, then we claim but 10 per cent. on the popular vote of 1840, equal to 240 249
Off Whig majority in 1840, as above, 145,941
Which would still leave a Democratic majorities for 1844 equal to 94,308
Extracte of the Democratic and Whig majorities for 1844 where the majorities were in lavor of the Whigs, and an increase of ten per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fifteen per cent. on the popular vote of 1840 where the majorities were in lavor of the Democratic gain or Whig loss equal to mare than fif

. 7 6		C. Partition	-	
	Aggre-	Whig		Dem gain
States.	gate po-		maj. in	
Diaton.	pular vote	1840.	1840.	loss since
	of 1840.			1840.
Maine,	92,813	411		9,281
N. Hampshire,		****	6,603	
Vermont,	50,438	14,494	4,500	5,046
Massachusetts,	124,818	20,930		12 482
		1 979		858
Rhode Island,	8,570			5,690
Connecticut,	56,897	6,305		
New York,	438 344	13,290		6,439
New Jersey,	64,385	2,317		28,769
Pennsylvania,	287,693	349		
Delaware,	10,841	1,093		1,084
Maryland,	62,280	4,776	* 000	6,228
Virginia,	86,391		1,392	8,639
N. Carolina,	80,058	12,594		8,016
S. Carolina,	-			
Georgia,	72 197	8,331	127204	7,220
Alabama,	62,462	Transcript.	5,520	
Missiesippi,	36,493	2,543		3,649
Louisiana,	18,912	3,680		1,891
l'ennessee,	108,680	12,102		10 108
Kentucky,	91,105	25,873		9,110
Ohio,	272,939	23,375		27,294
Indiana,	116,906	13,698		11,690
Illinois,	93,013	T12.500.00	1,939	9,301
Missouri,	52,733		6,788	
Michigan,	44,064	1,802		4,406
Arkansas,	10,411	-,	1,685	
	2,402,493	109,868	23,927	240,249
			-	
		1841.	222	1844.
	Elec-	NAME OF THE OWNER, WHEN	Elec-	-
	toral	Whig	toral	Dem.
	Vote	maj.	vote.	maj.
Maine			9	8.870
New Hampstin			6	12,495
Vermont,	6	9,876	7	
Massachusette,	12	8,450		13.00
Rhode Island,	4	1,019		
Connecticut,	6	615		
New York,	11000		36	30,544
New Jersey,			7	4,122
Pennsylvania,			26	28,420
Delaware,	3	9		20,200
Maryland.	-			1,459
Virginia,			17	
	11	4 570	1.	10,031
North Carolina,		4,578		
South Carolina,			9	
Seorgia,	10	1,111		
Alabama,			9	11,766
Missiserppi,		. 2020	6	1,000
Louisiana,	6	1,789		
l'ennessee,	13	1,234		
Kentucky,	12	16,763		
Ohio,		The state of the s	23	3,919
Indiana,	12	2,908		
Himois		The second of	44	11 040

be very wide of the truth. The only objection I can at present see to it is, that it gives to the Whigs the States of Louisiar and Indiana, which the recent elections in those States, as well as other circumstances, plainly show belong to the Democrats. And possibly it may err in giving the Democrats the State of Maryland.

I think the above estimate upon the present state of facts should be thus:

46.952

M ssauri

of facts should be thus:

For the Democrat , the above 180 Electoral votes. 15 States Add Louisiana 6 and Indi-18 do do ana 12 do do Total Dem. Electoral votes For the Whigs, the remaining 190 85 275

10 Scates

And although the following States are given to the Whige, I incline to think that the Democracy bave are equal chance for them:

De laware 3, Maryland 8, North Carolina 11, Tennessee 13, making 35 electoral votes in all, which, and the babor 190, make 295, asaying to the Whige the meagre number of 50. As asaying to the Whige the meagre number of 50. As a liberal allowances it is to "that same old Coom," and liberal allowance it is to "that same old Coom," the better than he has ever done in any of his formst either than he present taril in the his was any of his formst either than he present taril than the present taril than he present t

Whig cause, as if the ratio of Whig increase in the popular vote since 1841-2, should be too small to neutralize the immense Democratic majorities then substantial result—and both can be easily demonstrated to be equally fatal to the confident anticipations of the Whigs.

Statement showing the aggregate vote for President and Vice President as 1840, the Democratic gain or Whig loss in the majorities as shown by the elections in 1844, and the ratio or rate per centum of Democratic gain or Whig loss in the following States:

Aggregate vote Whig loss in 1844

Louisiana 18,912 4,680
North Carolina 80,158 9,194
Indiana 116,906 15,698
Illinois, 93,013 13,000
Kentucky 91,105 21,373
Alabama 62,462 6,480
Missouri 36,493 4,000
Vermont 50,458 10,000

Hat is the film at last removed from our eyes; our

the expenses of government. Equal protection to all classes of men, to all branches of industry is the only system of protection that can long be endured by a free and intelligent people. No prohibitions of the productions of foreign climes can be beneficial to us. Light taxes, and as little restrictions upon the trade and commerce of the world as is compatible with the wants of the Government, is the only method by which the industry of this great nation can be protected and made most prosperous.

Even should a heavy tax upon foreign shoes enable us as a class to command higher wages (which it does not) it could only produce this effect by increasing the price of the shoes when made, and thus injure the great body of the consumers. If such should be its effect upon the produce of our labor it would not benefit us. For the same cause that increased the price of shoes would increase the price of every other article; and we should suffer in the purchase of our hat, and our coat; our sugar, and our salt; besides numerous other articles of consumption.

The great principle that forms the basis of the science of political economy is the art or power of producing cheap. The nation that can produce the cheapest will always have the advantage in the market of the vorld. A nation that possesses the facilities of growing or making an article cheaper than another, needs no taxes or prohibitory laws to lessen foreign competitions. A sound, uniform, and unductuating currency, light taxes, and as mach of free trade as is consistent with an economical support of the Government will do more to protect American industry than all the prohibitory tariffs that ever were enacted.

The present high tariff has been in operation two years; ample time has classed to test its effects upon

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The present high tariff has been in operation two
rears; ample time has clapsed to test its effects upor
he branch of business in which we as a class are en-

years; ample time has clapsed to test its effects upon the branch of business in which we as a class are engaged. And we now appeal to you, to the greatbody of shoemakers in this city, and throughout the Union, whether they have experienced the promised benefits that its friends said would result.

We know your reply fellow-citizens. There is not an intelligent shoemaker in the Uniod States who will say that he is benefited by the tariff—unless he considers low wages for labor and increased taxes upon what he consumes a benefit.

Let us take another view of the injurious effect of the present tariff upon, the mechanical industry of the country; and particularly upon that branch of mechanical labor in which we are engaged.

The great and most important interest of this and all other countries is the agricultural. This is the primal source of man's happiness. It is this interest from which all other branches of industry receive their chief support. When this interest prospers, all others prosper. When the farmer receives remainserating price if or the produce of his labor, the mechanic and the artizan prospers. Fourteen millions of our people are agricultural; they are now oppressed beyond endurance. The tariff affords them no protection. Their wheat, beef, butter, pork, &c. &c. wants a market. If they can sell at fair prices they can increase their purchases of what we produce.—Secure to them good prices for their labor and you will secure good prices for our labor. Relieve them from the burdens of high taxes, and you refleve our Protect them, and, as a natural and inevitable consequence, you protect us.

Fellow Mechanics, the age of restrictions upon

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Although this is the legitimate result of Whig cal-dations, I am much inclined to think that it will not which he is by pairies, that business i

be unnecessarily be burdened with high duties what we car and drink. We are willing to contrib our lair proportion of the burdens of governmen but we ask a fair proportion of its benefits. We d sire no monopoly in our vocation; but we are una-ling to be taxed for the sole benefit of the manufatu ers. Equal protection to all classes is our mot —give us this, and we are content. Of all the fallacies of the day we consider the pro-

mised protection to the mechanics of the Un-States, under the present tailfi, the greatest. At events the shoemakers have had enough of it. events the shoemakers have had enough of it. We ask that it may no longer be afforded.

Be it therefore resolved. That the present tariff is a